

The Times-Dispatch

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SUNDAY, APRIL 5, 1903.

CORPORATIONS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION.

That the interest continues unabated in House bill No. 102 is apparent from the fact that the committee that has the reconsideration of this bill in hand has asked the Corporation Commission to appear before it, which invitation has been accepted. As far as can be learned, the discussion was mainly about chapter one, which deals with the provisions necessary for the incorporation of private companies. In view of the obvious intention of the Constitutional Convention to combine under one head, as far as possible, all of the functions which are now administered by various departments of the State, with respect to corporations, and the obvious failure of House bill No. 102 to carry out this intention, so far as private corporations are concerned, it is well to refer again to the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitution, as shown in this act. A more cumbersome, annoying or expensive way of obtaining charters than that prescribed by section three of chapter one of this act could hardly be devised. At the risk of being tedious, we will again point out the provisions of this act, as compared with the intention of the Constitution and the law as it existed prior to April 1st. Under the original law charters could be granted by the courts, and were required to be certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth. Under House bill No. 102, as it stands at present, the charter, after having been properly drawn, must be presented to the judge of the county or corporation wherein the principal office is to be located, who must certify in his opinion whether the charter is correctly drawn or not. The charter so endorsed is then sent to the Corporation Commission, with the fee. It is then sent from the Corporation Commission to the Secretary of the Commonwealth; from the Secretary of the Commonwealth back to the clerk of the court from which it was originally issued, where it is recorded.

And this dilatory and expensive process is the result of the Constitutional Convention's labors to give us a simplified law for chartering private corporations!

Some of the reasons which led the convention to frame section 156 of the Constitution were the fact that at present no body can state even approximately how many corporations there are in Virginia, how many have expired by limitation, how many have been dissolved, how many have failed to pay their taxes or their fees, how many have failed to appoint attorneys, upon whom process may be served, or to file a list of their directors, as required by law. All of these shortcomings are smilingly accepted, and will be forever perpetuated under the system of creating and governing corporations provided by House bill No. 102. It is to be carefully observed that the Constitution gave no new powers in regard to corporations that were not already in existence at the time of its passage, but the Constitution did, upon careful consideration, seek to bring all the information in regard to corporations under one head, in order that a basis might be given for some comprehensive system of governing, taxing and legislating for this important part of our industrial life.

Nobody can tell to-day how many corporations operating under New Jersey charters in Virginia have complied with the requirements of either New Jersey or Virginia laws, and under the old system of chartering corporations, as well as under the system provided by House bill No. 102, there is no method of keeping records that will show whether the companies have ever organized under the charters that were granted them or have ever been dissolved in accordance with the terms of this bill.

Now, why should such a state of affairs be allowed to continue? We hear that it is gravely argued that such an expensive and outworn method as this shall be kept alive to the detriment of the whole State of Virginia in order that the country lawyers may not be deprived of a part of their practice. We do not believe that such an argument can either be successfully made or maintained, for under the law as it is given in House bill No. 102, and under the law as it was intended by the Constitutional Convention, the privileges and opportunities of the local attorneys were practically the same. In each case the lawyer would have to get his blanks from the Corporation Commission, and after drawing his charter would have to present it to the proper officials. The idea of the Constitution was that this charter would be mailed to the Corporation Commission, whereas under House bill No. 102 it only reaches the Corporation Commission after having passed through the hands of the local judge. In addition to this discrepancy, the Constitution intended the Corporation Commission to keep the charter on file and to record in its office the dissolution or increase or decrease of capital stock and all other information in regard to the corporation, whereas, under House bill No. 102, this information will be as

widely scattered and as valueless for reasonable purposes as it has ever been.

Why should the Secretary of the Commonwealth be forced to record the charters and the clerk of the County Court record the charters again? In our opinion, if the system, as devised by House bill No. 102, is continued, it will inevitably drive to New Jersey or Delaware the majority of those seeking charters in Virginia, for as soon as the charter is prepared it will be mailed to the proper officials in one of those States, instead of being sent on the circuitous voyage provided for Virginia charters in the bill which we are discussing. Nor must it be forgotten that the term "foreign corporation" simply means an association of men and women carrying on business under a charter granted by some other State than Virginia. It may be, and very often is, the fact that Virginia capitalists and Virginia incorporators go to West Virginia or New Jersey for their charters simply because it costs less and is a simpler process. Why should not Virginia offer the same facilities not only to her own citizens, but to all the world, that are offered with such signal success in other States? Why need we preclude the possibility of any corporate growth in this State by the continuance of a fee system, with the other harassing complications involved in House bill No. 102, while we might adopt the corporation laws of some State that has already been through the formative period in this class of legislation, and make such amendments of alterations in those laws as might appear best to us?

At present no corporation can be chartered at all, for the powers of the courts to charter them expired by constitutional limitation on April 1st, and the Legislature has not yet taken steps to make effective the new measures by which the Constitution intended to supersede the old. It is a serious embarrassment not to have the facilities for chartering corporations, but it involves far more serious consequences to adopt a law which is only on its face open to many and grave objections. We do not think that the Legislature would be amiss in adopting one of the many corporation laws which have already had a tested experience in other States, and have been found to be satisfactory. These laws, of course, could be amended or modified to suit our own conditions, and they would give us the advantage of the experience of others along lines of legislation in a most important and complicated field.

THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

The United Confederate Veterans reunion of representatives of all the States that furnished troops to the Confederacy will take place at New Orleans on May 10-12. A report on the subject of the Jefferson Davis Monument will be expected then, and it ought to show that all the money needed is in hand or within easy reach.

However others may lag in this work, it will never do for our city to be remiss in her duty. A failure in this undertaking would be peculiarly inglorious for Richmond. It would rob us of much of the interest and affection felt for our community by the Southern people, and it would be a self-inflicted blow, from which our pride could not easily recover.

We are not arguing that the expense of this undertaking should fall wholly upon us, but we do say the time has now come for us to face the issue squarely and do our part enthusiastically. While we cannot possibly be held responsible for the delays that have occurred, it is nevertheless incumbent upon us to see that the enterprise is brought to a successful issue soon.

Mr. Davis died at New Orleans on December 6, 1863; his body was brought here in May, 1863, and the cornerstones of a monument to his memory was laid in Monroe Park in July, 1866.

In the hands of the veterans collections for the proposed monument went on very slowly, but about two years ago, in a moment of happy inspiration, the old Soldiers' Monument Association secured the aid of the Daughters of the Confederacy and got their assent to assume charge of the work of collecting funds and of erecting the monument.

The Daughters came to the help of the veterans in an hour of real need, and now have in their treasury a total sum of about \$40,000, collected in all parts of the South. About ten or fifteen thousand dollars more are needed and much of this sum, it is hoped, may be raised by means of a Confederate Bazaar, which is to be held here this month.

The hour for discussion has past; it is now the time for action. It is not a question whether we prefer an arch, or a column, or an equestrian statue, but "when" we are going to build any monument. The result of the fair lately held in aid of the Home for Needy Confederate Women, shows what may be done by energetic, earnest women enlisted in a good cause. The Davis Monument will stand not only for our President, but for "our cause" and for us as an appreciative and forgetful people.

As time wins its flight, Mr. Davis' place in history grows stronger and stronger. With a clearer knowledge than they once possessed, the people now see that he did all that mortal man could do to lead the seceding States to victory and independence. He never flinched from any duty, nor quailed in any misfortune. And because he was our chief, the enemy did all they dared to do to wound his proud spirit and humiliate him in the eyes of the world. The chains he bore were for our sake. Charged with treason, he vindicated the South's position by demanding a trial, which they dared not give. And to the end he lived a life consistent with the dignity of the President of the Confederate States of America. Dead, many cities begged to become the custodian of his remains and to provide a suitable monument to his memory, but to Richmond, the battle-scarred capital of the Confederacy, his home throughout the war, the honor was awarded. Now the day is at hand for us to redeem our promises and gratify the public's just expectations. That we do it, there can be no shadow of doubt. But we must not consent to any further delay.

With Richmond's energy and enthusiasm fully aroused, we'll find friends and helpers in every quarter of the South—in every circle of Daughters; in every

camp of veterans; in every home, where fond memory brings the light of the old heroic days and deeds.

OVERTAKING AN ERROR.

It having been stated that Dr. Walter H. Page, a North Carolinian by birth, and other members of the Southern Education Board, had dined with negroes in New York, we wrote to a prominent member of the board to know if it was true, and received the reply that the only foundation for the report was that after the dinner was over one negro came in to hear the speeches.

The Charlotte Observer prints a letter from Rev. C. G. Vardell, president of the Red Springs Seminary, in which he also denies the report. Mr. Vardell was the guest of Dr. Page and asserts that there were no negroes at the table and that none came into the dining room until after the dinner was over.

We are gratified that a number of the North Carolina newspapers printing the original story have now printed the denial, and have expressed their gratification that the report was untrue. As a rule it is difficult to catch up with an error when it has started to run, but this one has in a large measure been overtaken and throttled.

In this connection we think it well enough to correct another error into which many people seem to have fallen in connection with the forthcoming Conference for Education to be held in this city. They seem to think that it is purely an affair of the Northern people and that the visitors and speakers will be in the main be Northern men. On the contrary, the greater number of visitors and the greater number of speakers will be Southern. There will be prominent Northern educators, but there will be prominent Southern educators also, and they will meet together in a spirit of conservatism to talk over the situation, to exchange views and to arrive, as far as possible, at the truth.

For our part, we believe that this movement is doing more than any ever inaugurated to clear up misunderstandings and to remove sectional differences. The Northern people who come here to see the situation as it is go home with very different views of the negro question and of related questions. It is one thing to view the situation from afar. It is quite another to see it face to face. The purpose of this conference is, first of all, investigation, and honest investigation always brings men and women nearer to the truth. After all it is the truth that honest men and women are searching for.

THE CHILD LABOR BILL.

The conference committee on the various child labor bills finally decided to recommend the passage of the Lytle bill, then, and it ought to show that all the money needed is in hand or within easy reach.

We were in favor of the Cabell bill, but all reforms must be by gradual processes, and the Lytle bill is certainly a long step in the right direction. Mr. Cabell made a splendid fight for his bill, and we have no doubt that in the course of time the essential features of it will become the law of Virginia. But it is perhaps well enough to go slow and educate the people by degrees.

The report of the Committee on the Lytle bill is a decided victory for the friends of legislation in this direction, for it is a recognition of the principle involved. The South now has a no problem to deal with. There was no factory problem before the war because there were no factories of any consequence in the South. But now that the factories have come and now that they are growing from year to year, we have the problem which the North wrestled with for so many years. We have the advantage over the North, for we have the benefit of its experience, and it is sensible for us to profit thereby.

Everybody knows that this paper is opposed to the interference of government with private affairs of life, but all government is in a measure socialistic, and there must be legislation to meet socialistic problems as they arise.

The Lytle bill is not paternalistic, as some contend, for it does not interfere with family discipline. It does not prevent parents from putting their children to work. It simply says that factories must not employ children under twelve years of age. It is a good bill and it should pass.

THE TRANSFER SYSTEM.

The main point of contention between the majority of the Street Committee and the Passenger and Power Company in the matter of transfers is this: The majority demand that the company shall give transfers at points of divergence as well as at points of intersection according to the wish of the passenger, whereas the company takes refuge under its franchise and declines to give transfers except at points of intersection.

The provisions of the ordinance bearing upon this question are in the following language: "Each passenger having paid his fare shall be entitled to ride to the end of the line on which he takes passage, or, at the option of the passenger, he may demand and receive from the conductor of the car upon which he first took passage a transfer ticket, without additional charge, which fare and transfer ticket shall entitle such passenger to ride upon such car upon which he has taken passage to the point where the said line intersects with the line to which said passenger desires to be transferred, and after arriving at said point of intersection, such passenger may take passage on the line indicated on his transfer ticket, etc."

To illustrate: a passenger boarding a Main Street car at Fulton is entitled under this ordinance to transfer to the Clay Street line at Twenty-first Street, the point of intersection, but not at Seventh Street, the point of divergence. There can be no question on this point, and the City Attorney is clearly of the opinion that the company cannot be compelled by the Council to yield it. He says that the company has the right to insist that a passenger desiring to be transferred from one line to another shall request the transfer at the time of the payment of

the fare, and that such transfer shall be effective and good only as a transfer to be used at the point of intersection with the line to which the passenger desires to be transferred.

Nor can the Passenger and Power Company be compelled under the ordinance to give a transfer on a transfer, but the company is willing to concede this much to the traveling public, and give a universal transfer system, provided the minority report be adopted.

There are other points of minor importance involved, and under the report of the minority, concessions are made on both sides. The demands of the majority, in the opinion of the City Attorney, cannot be enforced, and the minority report seems to be the best terms the city can get. It seems to us the part of wisdom, therefore, to adopt the minority report, and let the universal transfer system go into effect at once.

SOUTHERN MAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Elsewhere we print a communication from a correspondent, in which he claims that the time has come to nominate a Southern Democrat for the Presidency. He makes a good argument, showing, at least, that the time has come to talk about it.

"BARABBAS OR CHRIST?"

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.) The Governor answered, and said unto them, Whether of the twain will ye that I release unto you? They said Barabbas. Pilate saith unto them, What shall I do then with Jesus, which is called Christ? They all say unto him, Let Him be crucified.—St. Matt. xxvii, 12, 22.

"Barabbas or Jesus?" That is the question to-day. It is a question which never changes. Our choice is not between things similar, but things exactly and irreconcilably opposite. We shade things so much till we delude ourselves that the difference is merely nominal. We must get rid of that idea if we would begin the real work of life.

There are but two spirits in this universe, both present at the opening of human history, and they rule the world to-day. Those spirits are good and evil, God and the devil, the pure and the impure, the heavenly and the infernal. To one or the other of these we belong.

We may not appear to belong to either, yet to one or the other we give our allegiance daily.

Our character is not in the broken deed, the unsightly word, the passing temper; not nor even in the sudden fall. Our character is in our heart of hearts, our secret motive, our supreme purpose.

Herein are men much misjudged, both on one side and the other. Herein has been found great difficulty even in the Bible itself, when the actions of God's saints, contrary to the spirit of holiness and justice, are recorded. How can Peter be a disciple of Christ when he has sworn with an oath that he knew not the man? Surely there must be another standard than ours, by which judgment is made.

The way to really know ourselves is to ask, "What is my spirit? What is my supreme desire? What do I really wish to be?" If hidden in God's sanctuary, shut up with God face to face, you can truly say, "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee"—take comfort. Thou art His, and none shall pluck Thee out of His hand.

Pilate was in a great dilemma. The storm was upon him, and he was the victim of popular clamor; cross lights perplexed his vision—it was right, it was wrong; he would be tender; he must not be disloyal; he would be gracious; he must not be unreasonable; all these thoughts flashed across his mind, but did not give him courage to act.

Pilate is with us no more in the flesh, but the spirit of Pilate is not dead. What does it do? It affects friendship; it pays compliments; it transfers responsibility; it wants to be on both sides; it washes its hands and shuts its eyes to the great question of the times.

Where is the honest follower of Christ? Where the steady, loyal, loving, disciple whose life is the gospel, and whose speech is eloquent with messages of the cross? Men are surging around Christ now who want to crucify Him again, on a literary or a critical cross.

"He delivered Him to be crucified." The law that could find no fault, gave way before an angry mob, and the powers of darkness rejoiced. If wolves can be glad when they fasten their gleaming teeth in the flesh of their prey, then were these men glad when they laid their cruel hands on the unresisting Christ.

From Him there came no cry of pain; no shudder of mortal fear. The bitterness of death was past. He had fought His fight, and won, in the garden of Gethsemane. They could not touch His lofty spirit. They could tear down the house in which He lived, but Himself was beyond the cruel act!

See what hell can do at its best! Try to realize the scene!

They stripped Him, who had said: "If thine enemy take thy coat, let him have thy cloak also." They gave a crown of thorns to Him, who had refused to be King. They mocked Him who taught us that God was "Our Father." They spat on Him who had left all the glory of heaven to win back the lost prodigal. They smote Him on the head who never had one thought or wish but for the good of all. They led Him away to be crucified who had blessed little children and healed the sick.

As we stand by that cross, we see sin in all its direful consequences. Your sin and mine nailed Him and kept Him there! In the length and depth and height of that cross, we learn our sin, His love and our forgiveness. "Thus while His death my sins display In all their blackest hue; Such is the mystery of grace; It seals my pardon, too."

It is interesting to see how statements that once are started on the rounds of the press get twisted by repetition unintentionally. A case in point is the canard which stated that Mr. A. Q. Braxton was unable to get his brothers' support. This report originally started in Newport News, was repeated in Alexandria, and was emphatically denied by Mr. Braxton and by his brothers as a most preposterous and absurd statement. As we read the telegram from Staunton, Mr. Braxton said in his interview that the statement that he would not run for the Senate because he could not get his brothers' support was preposterous.

We now observe that this simple assertion of family harmony between Mr. Braxton and his brothers has been construed as a statement by Mr. Braxton that he would run for the Senate. In the interest of accurate reporting, we think it proper to call attention to the fact that Mr. Braxton neither affirmed or denied anything in regard to his possible candidacy for the Senate in 1905, save only to state that his brothers would cordially support him, no matter what he did, and to say that any other statement as to his friends or kinsmen's attitude was "preposterous."

According to the Crop Reporter, an English publication, England is visibly alarmed at the possibility of war in which its food supplies would be cut off. It is said that at least three-fourths of the food supplies for a population of forty millions have to be secured abroad, and much of it comes from the United States.

Well may the English people ask themselves what they would do for food in the event of war. If there should be war with the United States not only would England's food supply be cut off, but she would also lose her supply of raw cotton for her mills, and this would mean little less than disaster. That is one reason why England has been so careful to avoid of late years serious difficulties with the United States. What is true of England is true in a measure of Germany and France, and if there be war between any of those nations and the United States it will not be of their seeking. Business is business.

As it came to the House, from the Senate, "The Mann bill" was really in the nature of an amendment, and it received a vote of 30 "ayes" to 30 "nays." But that was not a tie vote. Under the provisions of the new Constitution 40 affirmative votes were needed to carry it through the House. Section 50 (d) of the Constitution provides that "AT LEAST two-fifths of the members elected to each house, recorded in the affirmative, shall be necessary to concur in an amendment proposed by one house to the other. A similar vote is required to agree to a conference report—i. e., "at least two-fifths of those voting."

At Austin, Texas, on the 15th instant, a monument to the Confederate dead which has been erected by John B. Hood camp, will be unveiled. The monument is of granite and upon it "President Davis is mounted in heroic size, surrounded by representatives of the four different arms of the service—infantry, cavalry, artillery and navy—all in bronze."

Mrs. Davis has been invited to be the guest of Hood Camp at the unveiling, and it is not doubted that she will accept if the State of her health will permit her to travel so far.

The American Institute of Architects are preparing to call upon the United States Treasury Department to put out more of its architectural work to competition. Congress has provided for many new buildings, some of them very large, and the institute can't see why its members should not have an opportunity to offer designs and specifications for them. It is predicted by some of the Washington correspondents that the "fight" to change the old order of things will be a very warm one.

In Buffalo, it appears that it is not necessary to hold a coroner's inquest in a case like that of Burdick or Pennell's. The Police Justice acts. He has a medical man, sometimes two, to assist him. The Pennell inquiry will begin to-morrow, but no startling revelations are expected. At this time it seems unlikely that the murderer of Mr. Burdick ever will be discovered, but the popular belief is that Pennell was the guilty man and that Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Burdick's mother, was an accessory of some sort or in some degree, either before or after the fact.

The New York Herald is informed that Archbishop Farley will not officiate at the wedding of Reginald Vanderbilt to Miss Kathleen Nelson. Positive instructions have been received by the Catholic hierarchy of the United States forbidding them to officiate at any more weddings, in which one of the couple is a non-Catholic. "This applies to bishops, archbishops and the only American cardinal," Miss Nelson is a Catholic and Mr. Vanderbilt is an Episcopalian.

Two Arkansas congressmen had a fist fight in Little Rock a few days ago. That is better than the South Carolina method of fighting it out in the Capitol at Washington.

The paragraph man of the Hartford Post is busy burning up with an ambition to get rich enough to be invited to write an essay on the advantages of poverty.

Fires that burn up traditions, unprogressive theories and shambling old shacks sometimes prove to be good things for a live and up-to-date town.

There are some more old shacks around town that many people would be pleased to see a good, lively fire and a vigorous April wind get into.

We have escaped from the coal dealer only to fall in the hands of the cruel ice man.

The Buffalo authorities are finding some consolation in the old-time theory that murder will out.

The man who invented the tissue paper dress pattern has just died, but the pattern will go on forever.

No Easter There.

"The Sultan of Turkey," said Mrs. Henckes, after taking another glance at the item to be sure that she had made no mistake, "has seventy-eight wives."

"I wonder," the sad-faced little man answered, as he looked far away and sighed, "if there is an Easter in the Turkish calendar?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Nothing But Woods.

D. A. R.'s whose voices reach us in sweet melody of last words. Yet, in Freedom's name, may teach us Tongues are mightier than words.

—Washington Post.

Trend of Thought In Dixie Land

New Orleans Times-Democrat: The high water, if it had any effect on our cotton trade, stimulated rather than depressed it, and what is true of cotton is true relatively of every other staple in which New Orleans deals. March, the high-water month, has been, as the bank and commercial statistics show, one of the most active business months New Orleans has ever known.

Atlanta Constitution: Some western papers are making desperate efforts to get the South to back up with the labor union problem. Isn't this taking an unfair advantage of a boom that has done nothing more than feel its way so far?

Birmingham News: Crum has taken charge of the Charleston custom house, so the President's western tour should be a joyous and light-hearted event.

Dallas News: If the humane Bostonians keep along they may soon declare it unlawful for an ambitious club woman to wear a bee in her bonnet.

From the Church Papers.

The best preparation for the future, whether for work, calamity, trial or task, is to do thoroughly, bravely and cheerfully those things which fall to our lot.

CREATING HEAVEN. It is the fashion that the greatest works are accomplished; it is by this method that the finest characters are formed; it is in this way that the wisest train themselves for life. He who strives to attain up to the heights of heaven and anticipation of happiness, denies himself that preparation for heaven which comes by accepting the education of life and which is the only sure promise of the possession of heaven. We must create heaven within ourselves before we can claim it as a condition.—Southern Churchman.

Happiness is much sought after, but cannot be had at all times and under all circumstances, but this need not prevent us from trying to get it. Let us remain where they are as long as necessary. The new building will be occupied by the secretary, his assistants, chief clerk, disbursing officer and other clerks and the bureau of agricultural and immigration bureau and steamboat inspection service can be removed into it from the Treasury Building.

BE HOPEFUL as we possibly can. A bright, hopeful view of things is to be constantly cultivated, and is essential to enjoyment in life's duties, as well as in its recreations.—Presbyter.

There is nothing in God's universe abundant enough to be wasted. During the days of the early gold discoveries the miners, united, in many camps, in devising means to dispose of a mountain of ore, or a black sand and iron waste, would weigh, which effort brought the discovery of gold. Years later it was discovered that this contained waste-product was composed almost entirely of metallic silver, and that fortunes had been thrown contemptuously away. Many of us despair of our lot, as the miners did of theirs, and we "put away time," we "kill time," we "waste away time," and know not that it is the ore of achievement, the raw material from which is fashioned eternity. Only the doers, not the idlers; only the users, not the wasters, are the heroes and hereafter.—Sunday-school Times.

A human being is a mere atom, in one sense, and a universe in another. His body is a system of miracles. His mind is a system of powers, and his destiny is MIRACLES, as enduring as that of God. What use should he make of himself? Shall he devote all his powers to his own pleasure, or content them to him who created them? Every breath he draws enables him to consider his accountability. Ought not the rights of the Almighty to be devoted to the service of God, which he contends? The day of judgment will settle the contested question of human independence versus divine sovereignty.—Central Presbyterian.

Just how much of heaven and of hell is to be centered in the human memory, we know not. But we can be confident that an ill-spent past will come back to haunt him who has not made the best of his opportunities. The Lord had only to say to the neglectful, selfish Dives: "Son, remember." But comfort, peace and joy will arise to bless him who devotes all a life devoted lovingly to the service of his Lord.—Religious Herald.

Personal and General.

Mrs. Olivia Torrey Worden, widow of Admiral John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor in the engagement with the Merrimack in the Civil War, has just died at Lakewood, N. J.

Rev. Horace Talbert, secretary of Wilberforce University, the only institution in the North for colored students exclusively, is in New York, trying to arouse interest for the institution and to raise money for it.

Edward Rudolph Johnes, an authority on international law and counsel for England in the boundary dispute with Great Britain in President Cleveland's Administration, has just died in New York.

Dr. J. L. Barton, of the American Board of Missions at Boston, had sent every day an interesting batch of cosmopolitan correspondence. One day recently his mail included letters from Constantinople, Paris, London, Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama and Bangkok.

North Carolina Sentiment.

The Raleigh News-Observer crows a little as follows:

The shipment of twenty-eight crates of strawberries on the first day of April is a record-breaker. Usually the first shipments are made about the 10th of April. Last season the Atlantic Coast Line handled 3,000 crates. This year some predict that the crop will reach 3,000 carloads.

Webster's Weekly News: If under the Wain law, the town and cities of the State don't get all the temperance they want, it will be their own fault and not the fault of the law.

The Winston-Salem Sentinel disposes of the whole matter thus: As the leadership of the Republican party in North Carolina means merely the distribution of Federal officers, the job will fit any old mediocre man.

With a Comment or Two.

A man who is the son of a Virginia court clerk and was born in such a good place as Turkey ought to make a great vice-president—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

True; he has two excellent qualifications, but the Times-Dispatch is ominous by silent about his Populist alliances.—Page Courier.

He has repented and returned to the fold and we have no doubt is heartily ashamed of his Populist wanderings.

Maybe Judge Mann caught the lick from Judge Campbell.—Farmville Herald.

The evidence shows that that was Dr. Crawford's good fortune.

Events of the Week Under Brief Review

President Roosevelt started Wednesday on his long junketing tour of the west and northwest, and is today somewhere up in Minnesota. The trip will cost a lot of money, and it will cost a good deal to the President. Much care is being taken to insure the safety of the distinguished traveler. Secret service officers will go ahead of the presidential party and go over every inch of ground the Chief Magistrate will cover while in the cities and towns at which he will stop. At each of these places the track on which the presidential train will stop is selected and the route from his car to the carriages that will be waiting for him and his party is mapped out. It is known exactly where the presidential car will stop and how many stops he will have to take to reach his carriage. The secret service men points out where ropes are to be stretched to keep the crowd at the proper distance and where the policemen are to stand; also the various ways in which the President's train will be carried. There is a lot of trouble and a slight expense connected with the presidential junketing trip in these latter days of the Republic. There is also a great deal of trouble and a slight expense connected with the presidential junketing trip in these latter days of the Republic. There is also a great deal of trouble and a slight expense connected with the presidential junketing trip in these latter days of the Republic.